

DRIFTS OF OIL RESIDUES IN SEA WATER OF BISAN SETO AFTER
OIL SPILL ACCIDENT IN MIZUSHIMA, AS ASSESSED BY
FLUORESCENCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

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螢光法による水島重油流出事故後の備讃瀬戸
海水中の油分濃度の測定

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Oil residues in sea waters of Bisan Seto were measured by fluorescence spectrophotometry after the oil spill accident at Mitsubishi Oil Refinery in Kurashiki city on December 18, 1974. In the region of Kagawa Prefecture, the oil was present up to 1,500 ppb, mainly in dispersed form and partially in dissolved form, 12 days after the accident. At 7 months after, oil concentration decreased to close to the background value in the Seto Inland Sea, i. e. 5 to 10 ppb. Some problems in measuring the background value of oil in the sea water were discussed in comparisons with the micro-fluorescence spectrophotometry and infrared spectrophotometry.

1974年12月18日、倉敷市水島コンビナートの三菱石油から大量のC重油が備讃瀬戸に流出した。その後1年間、水中油分濃度の変化を螢光法で測定した。その結果、事故から12日後の調査において香川県の沿岸域の表層水中に最高1,500ppbの油が検出された。これは大部分が懸濁状態であったと推察され、7ヶ月後には瀬戸内海のバックグランド値であったと思われる濃度の5~10ppbまで減少した。この値は最も良く利用される赤外線分析法による測定値の約1/20でこの点についても比較検討した。

Introduction

Oil pollution of waters became a problem of major importance during the past decade. A large amount of crude oil was frequently spilled into the sea as a result of accidents to tankers and oil wells. On December 18, 1974, an oil strage tanke was suddenly broken up at Mitsubishi Oil Refinery in the Mizushima Combinat, Kurashiki city in Japan. The amounts of heavy fuel oil leaked out into the sea were estimated to be 7,500-9,000 Kl. The greater parts of the oil were rapidly casted ashore by northwestern wind in this season and stained the coast line of Bisan Seto and the southern Harima Nada. As the results, coastal fisheries and aquacultures of yellowtails, lavers (*Porphyra tenella*), and Wakame seaweeds suffered damages exceeding 10,000 million yens in total. Furthermore these events remained possibility of longterm baneful influences of the oil pollution to marine ecosystem, even though the concentration of oil residues decreased to the level of ppb order.

This paper described changes in the levels of oil residues in the sea water of Bisan Seto

after the spillage of heavy fuel oil from Mizushima Combinat. The investigations were continued for one year, when the oil concentration decreased to the level of background.

Materials and methods

Oil concentrations in the sea water were measured eight times at appropriate intervals after the accident, and three representative results of the investigations were shown in this paper. Sea water samples were collected in six stations indicated in Fig. 1 for the first investigation on December 30, 1974, and twenty four stations in Fig. 2 for the second investigation on July 11 to 13, 1975. Based on the results of the second investigation the nine stations in Fig. 2 were selected for the sample collection of the third investigation on December 23 to 24, 1975.

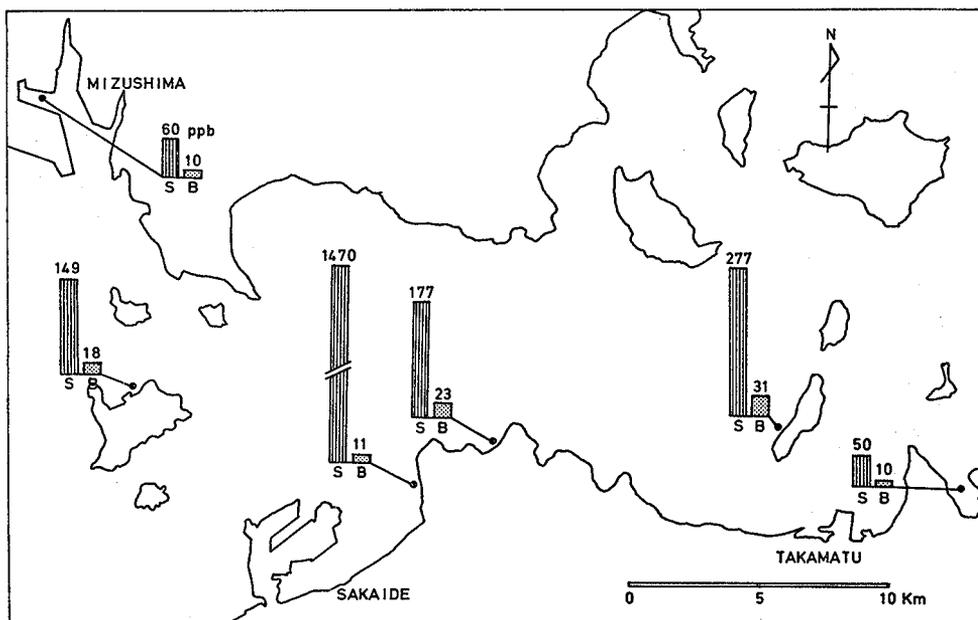


Fig. 1. Distribution of heavy oil in dispersed and dissolved form in surface and bottom waters of Bisan Seto, the Seto Inland Sea (Dec. 30, 1974)

S: surface water B: bottom water

Immediately after the collection, 800 ml of the water sample was put into a grass bottle, stored at 0°C until analysis. The sample was transferred to a 1 liter-separatory funnel from the sample bottle. The bottle was rinsed with 20 ml of methylene chloride and the solvent washing was added to the separatory funnel. The funnel was vigorously shaken for 1 minute and organic layer was transferred to a distilling flask. The water layer was washed with 20 ml of methylene chloride repeatedly and the washings were combined. The combined extract was evaporated to dryness by a rotary evaporator at 30°C. The residue was dissolved in 5 ml of *n*-hexane and fluorescent intensity of the solution was measured with excitation at 315 nm, emission at 365 nm by a Hitachi 204 fluorescence spectrophotometer

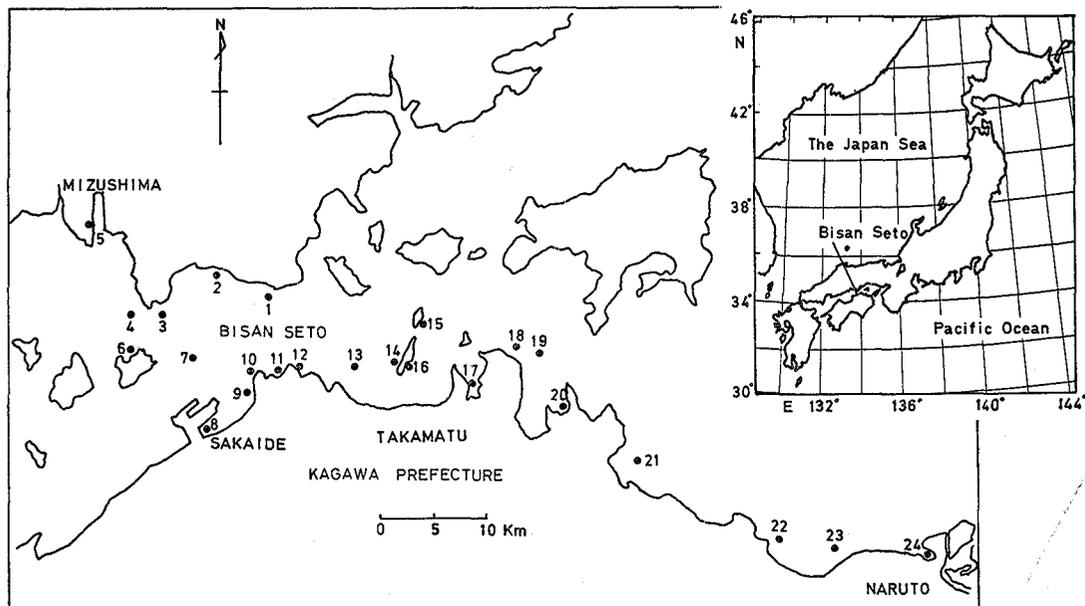


Fig. 2. Location of stations sampled in Bisan Seto (Jul. and Dec. 1975)

with a mercury lamp.

Standard oil solution for calibration of oil contents in the samples was prepared by dissolving the spilled oil in *n*-hexane. The spilled oil was offered through Mitsubishi Oil Refinery and was commercially termed as "Desulfurized Topped Crude Oil".

Changes in oil concentration in the sea water were also examined on laboratory condition. Fifteen liters of surface water were collected at Station 18 on July 1975. The water sample was filtered through 0.45 μm Millipore filters, placed in a 20-liter glass bottle with a bottom outlet, to which 40 g of the spilled oil were added and shaken for 30 minutes. The bottle was allowed to stand in a laboratory condition. The water sample was drawn out 7 times within 120 days and the oil concentration was analyzed by the fluorescence method and also by the infrared method at absorbance of $2,920\text{ cm}^{-1}$ with carbon tetrachloride.

Results and discussion

Infrared spectrophotometry by MALLEVIALLE (1973) ⁽⁸⁾, AHMED (1974) ⁽¹⁾, ultraviolet spectrophotometry by LEVY (1971) ⁽⁶⁾, and gas chromatography by JELTES (1969) ⁽³⁾ are usually applied as well-suited methods for the determinations of oil residues. But these methods are not available to the determination of low concentration under 0.1 ppm. Fluorescence spectrophotometry which was reported for the detection 1 μg of oil in one liter of sea water by KEIZER and GORDON (1973) ⁽⁴⁾ seemed to be suitable to monitor the low concentration.

Excitation and emission spectra of the spilled oil in *n*-hexane are shown in Fig. 3. The overall recovery of extraction with methylene chloride was $85 \pm 5\%$. The emission intensity was linear as a function of oil concentrations between 1 and 200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$.

The concentrations of oil residues at six stations on December 30, 1974 are given in Fig. 1.

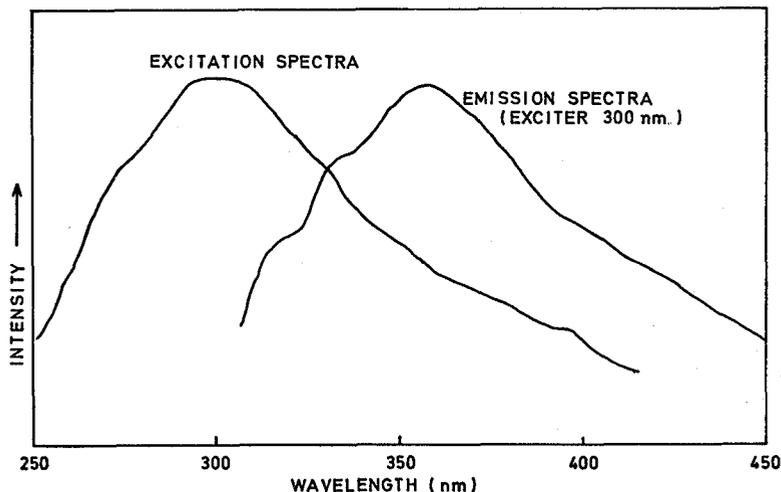


Fig. 3. Excitation and emission spectra of spilled heavy fuel oil in *n*-hexane
Instrument: Hitachi MPF-4 Fluorescence spectrophotometer

In surface and bottom sea waters near the outlet of spilled oil in Mizushima harbor, oil concentrations were 60 and 10 ppb, respectively. In the region of Kagawa Prefecture, oil concentrations in the surface were widely ranged between 50 and 1,500 ppb, depending on the sampling stations. Those marked differences in the surface waters among the stations may be due to the inhomogeneous distributions of the oil suspension in water. Bottom waters were found to contain low concentrations of oil residues from 10 to 50 ppb. The floating oil slicks and chocolate mousses were still visible on the sea surface at almost all stations.

On July 11-13, 1975, the most oil casted ashore was removed by human power and the oil slicks were not visible at the most stations, except at Station 1, 6 and 9. As shown in Table 1, the samples of the surface waters and almost all of the bottom waters remained in level from 4 to 9 ppb of the oil residues. Only two water samples of the bottom contained more than 10 ppb.

On December 23-24, 1975, one year after the oil spillage, two water samples contained more than 10 ppb and other samples contained less (Table 1).

The present study clearly demonstrated that the contents of oil residues in Bisan Seto were high during 3 or 4 months after the oil spillage, but after that, the contents decreased in short span of day. It seemed that dispersed and dissolved forms of oil were removed by coprecipitation with another suspended solid and or refloat, cast ashore. Because the analysis of spilled oil which was added to filtered sea water with shaking for 30 minutes and allow to stand for 2 days showed 11,000 ppb of total amount. This solution was filtered through Millipore filters, however the oil residues in the filtrate was only 50 ppb. This indicated that the oil detected in surface water was mainly of particulate forms.

The background level of oil residues in these sea area was assumed to be ranged from 5 to 10 ppb, which was in good agreement with the value in Chedabacto Bay reported by LEVY and WALTON (1975) (7). However, the values obtained through our investigations were considerably low as compared with the values measured by infrared spectrophotometry

Table 1. Oil concentration in sea water of Bisan Seto

Station	Depth (m)	Concentration (ppb)	
		Jul. 11-13, 1975	Dec. 24-25, 1975
1	0	7.4	7.8
	20	6.9	
2	0	4.7	
	10	9.0	
3	0	7.4	
	10	7.4	
4	0	6.4	
	10	6.7	
5	0	6.2	7.6
	8	14.0	
6	0	6.2	7.6
	5	7.0	
7	0	8.4	
	10	7.2	
8	0	4.8	
	10	8.1	
9	0	6.2	7.8
	10	11.8	
10	0	...	
	25	5.8	
11	0	7.2	11.9
12	0	5.3	7.0
13	0	6.9	
14	0	5.2	7.6
15	0	6.1	12.7
16	0	4.8	
17	0	6.5	
18	0	5.0	
19	0	4.7	9.0
	10	7.0	
20	0	4.2	
	0	5.1	
21	13	6.6	
	0	...	
23	0	5.6	
	20	4.2	
24	0	5.0	

reported by KUWATA(1975)⁽⁵⁾. Table 2 compares the experimental results obtained by the fluorescence and those by the infrared methods. The values by the both methods agreed very well at relatively high oil concentrations, when the original sea water which was estimated to be 3 ppb by the former method gave 100ppb by the latter method. Perhaps the value obtained by infrared method was affected by all extractable organic matters contained aliphatic chains with carbon tetrachloride.

In a previous paper, we(1978)⁽²⁾ conformed that this method is satisfactory is satisfactory in term of sensitivity and rapidity to measure oil residues in sea water, although fluorescent components in oil may be variable by weathering and microbial action. In this study, therefore, we employed this method.

Table 2. Changes of oil concentration in sea water measured by fluorescence and infrared spectrophotometries with time

Days after preparation	Oil concentration*	
	Fluorescence	Infrared
1	11.0ppm	9.85ppm
2	7.79	4.95
4	2.22	2.15
7	1.40	1.25
15	0.55	0.50
34	0.23	0.20
120	0.19	0.14

* The values are corrected by the reduction of the background values in filtered sea water which were 0.003 ppm with fluorescence and 0.10 ppm with infrared spectrophotometries.

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